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213CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**REPORT NO. CD NO. 

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia DATE DISTR. 7 August 1950

SUBJECT 1. Building Projects in Eastern Slovakia  
2. Industrialization of Slovakia NO. OF PAGES 4PLACE ACQUIRED  NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)DATE OF INFO.  SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X125X1  
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SOURCE Document No. 1  
No Change in Class.   
 Declassified  
Class. Changed To: TS S C 25X1  
Auth.: HR 70-2  
Date: 14/7/78 Building Projects in Eastern Slovakia

1. The district directorates for the building industry in Kosice, Bratislava, and Zilina are under the control of the National Building Industry (Ceskoslovenske Stavebni Zavody) and have their center in Bratislava.
2. The Kosice district directorate is responsible for all new industrial construction in eastern Slovakia. The following are some of its personnel:

Director:	Ing. Rodak
Deputy Director:	Ing. Svoboda
Personnel Department:	Dr. Sarvasi
Material Department:	Dufer
Planning Department:	Ing. Bazan
Stock Department:	Kopacky

3. Under the Five-Year Plan, the Kosice district directorate was assigned to erect the following industrial buildings:
  - a. CKD-Krivan, a sister plant of CKD-Prague. This plant is being built on the site of an old airfield, which lies 1 km. south of Kosice and directly east of the Kosice road leading to Barca. At this time, the administration and auxiliary buildings are being built, and excavation work is also under way.
  - b. "Monstav" plant, for the manufacture of prefabricated building parts. This factory will be built in Krasna nad Hornadom, 3 km. east of Kosice. Construction is still in the early stages. The ground has been leveled and made ready, and several auxiliary buildings have been begun.

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## c. Brick works.

1) One brick works was erected on the western outskirts of Kosice and was completed in August 1949.

2) Another brick works is being built immediately near the village of Drienovska Nova Ves.

d. "Magnesitka" plant, for processing of magnesite and for iron production. This factory is being built on the Kosice-Kysak railroad stretch, 1 km. south of Tahanovce. The administration building and several shops have already been completed, and the factory buildings and the furnaces are half completed. Construction is being speeded up, and 300 persons are employed. Whole work brigades have been sent to this project. At present spur tracks to the building site are being laid in order to facilitate the receiving of building materials. The importance of this plant is seen from the fact that inspectors from the Technical Ministry and the Trade Ministry frequently visit this construction.

## e. "Drevokombinat", the wood combine.

1) A factory is being built on the northeast outskirts of Kosice and is almost completed. It extends over an area of 400 x 400 m. Large laboratories are located in this factory, which is easily recognized by its large smokestack. The factory also has several workshops equipped with metalworking machines for metal and soft wood.

2) A wood factory is to be built in Hencovce, 8 km. east of Vranov. It should be the largest wood factory in Slovakia and is considered to be an important and urgent project. Therefore, needed material has been taken from other projects and brought to this building. Work is done in two shifts, and work brigades are used. The site is illuminated at night. The construction work is continuously under the direction of the Communist Party and the district national committees.

f. A factory for refrigerating and freezing installations. This factory is being built 1 km. south of Presov and west of the Presov-Kysak railroad stretch. Directly opposite the plant are a salt works and a canned meat factory. The latter belongs to a Slovakian livestock breeding company. Thus far, three stories of the plant have been finished, and it is reported that the building will be eight stories high. When it is completed, the plant will make refrigerating and freezing installations for the preservation of meat and vegetables.

g. "Krizik", a factory for electrical installations. This factory will also be built 1 km. south of Presov, immediately near the refrigerating plant. It is reported to be 30 percent completed.

h. A cement factory is in the beginning stages of construction on the easterly edge of Bystre nad Toplou. It is expected to be the largest cement factory in Central Europe.

i. LFZ (Lucebne farmaceuticke zavody), a chemical pharmaceutical works. These are being built at the Humenne railroad station and are in the early stages of construction. Up to this time, the ground has been leveled and building preparations have been made.

j. Kovo Snina works, a sister plant of CKD-Krivan. These large works will be built 1 km. east of the city of Snina, and are to cover an area of 1,500 x 500 m. So far, only excavation and levelling work has been done. These works are to be used in heavy industry.

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- k. A chocolate factory is under construction in Trebisov.
- l. "Drevoindustria" factory for woodworking. This factory will be erected in Spisska Nova Ves.
- m. "Celpap" (celulosove papirny), a cellulose and paper factory, is to be built in the vicinity of the Hencovce wood factory. Work brigades are assigned to this project also, and a total of 600 permanent workers are employed here and in the Hencovce wood factory.
- n. Silo, a granary. This granary is being built on the easterly outskirts of Spisska Nova Ves. Construction is 80 percent completed.
- o. Sandrik, a factory for the production of stainless metalware and medical instruments. This factory is being built in Stos, 30 km. west of Kosice.

Industrialization of Slovakia

- 4. The western provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia are well developed industrially, while Slovakia is agricultural and little developed. From a total Czech population of 12,196,730 at the beginning of 1949, 8,762,361 lived in the western provinces and 3,434,369 in Slovakia. The following numbers were employed:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Industry and Trade</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing</u>
Western Provinces	1,256,953 (14.3%)	3,155,417 (20.3%)	298,829 (3.4%)
Slovakia	207,113 (6%)	872,851 (25.6%)	54,727 (1.6%)
			1,781,297 (20.3%)
			1,614,265 (47.5%)

- 5. This difference in industrialization exists also in the individual districts. In the 13 districts of the western provinces, the number of industrial employees ranges from 78 in the Iglau (Jihlava) area to 209 in the Ostrau area for every 1,000 inhabitants, while the corresponding figures for the 6 districts of Slovakia range from 13 in the Presov area to 87 in the Zilina area, as follows:

Bratislava	84
Nitra	36
Banska Bystrica	68
Zilina	87
Kosice	62
Presov	13

- 6. After the war, it became necessary to divert the Slovak manpower reserve to productive work. This was to take place in two ways:

- a. Through industrialization, which could not be carried out within a short time.
- b. Through increased use of Slovak labor in the western provinces. At the beginning of January 1948, 172,500 Slovaks worked in the western provinces. Among them were the following:

Agriculture and Forestry	35,866
Mining	9,024
Industry and Trade	116,293
Total	161,183

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7. During the First Republic, the Slovak parties strongly resisted the industrialization of Slovakia. They feared that the insufficient supply of Slovak workers and specialists would require the importing of Czech workers, whom they did not desire for national and religious reasons. It was not until after the war and especially after the February 1948 coup that the industrialization of Slovakia could be vigorously prosecuted.
8. In any case, industrialization is hampered by difficulties and can only be effectuated slowly since the following basic requirements must be met:
  - a. Essential power plants must be constructed.
  - b. The transportation system must be expanded.
  - c. Local labor must be trained for industrial work.
  - d. Still-existing national and religious opposition must be won over.

At the present time, special industries, particularly in the eastern districts, cannot be started without a resettlement program since there is no local labor reserve. Resettlement, however, is hindered by the primitive living conditions in these districts. The Two-Year Plan provided for 48,000 new plants in the industrialization of Slovakia, and these were to furnish work for 150,000 of the inhabitants. This plan was fulfilled, and the proportion of the population in industry rose from 22.7 percent in January 1946 to 25 percent at the end of 1948. Under the Five-Year Plan, a further 90,000 plants are to be built by the end of 1953, so that the proportion would be increased to about 30 percent. Through an increase in the number of building workers to 35,000 by January 1953, the needed buildings will be expedited. Other workers will be freed for industry by the mechanization of primitive farms.

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